

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 60.3078

§ 60.3069 Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste?

Yes, if your air curtain incinerator is subject to this subpart, you are required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit as specified in §§ 60.3059 and 60.3060.

MODEL RULE—EQUATIONS

§ 60.3076 What equations must I use?

(a) *Percent oxygen.* Adjust all pollutant concentrations to 7 percent oxygen using Equation 1 of this section.

$$C_{adj} = C_{meas} * (20.9 - 7) / (20.9 - \%O_2) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = pollutant concentration adjusted to 7 percent oxygen

C_{meas} = pollutant concentration measured on a dry basis

$(20.9 - 7)$ = 20.9 percent oxygen - 7 percent oxygen (defined oxygen correction basis)

20.9 = oxygen concentration in air, percent

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration measured on a dry basis, percent

(b) *Capacity of a very small municipal waste combustion unit.* For very small municipal waste combustion units that can operate continuously for 24-hour periods, calculate the unit capacity based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum charge rate. To determine the maximum charge rate, use one of two methods:

(1) For very small municipal waste combustion units with a design based on heat input capacity, calculate the maximum charging rate based on the maximum heat input capacity and one of two heating values:

(i) If your very small municipal waste combustion unit combusts refuse-derived fuel, use a heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram (5,500 British thermal units per pound).

(ii) If your very small municipal waste combustion unit combusts municipal solid waste, use a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram (4,500 British thermal units per pound).

(2) For very small municipal waste combustion units with a design not based on heat input capacity, use the maximum design charging rate.

(c) *Capacity of a batch very small municipal waste combustion unit.* Calculate

the capacity of a batch OSWI unit as the maximum design amount of municipal solid waste it can charge per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches it can process in 24 hours. Calculate the maximum number of batches by dividing 24 by the number of hours needed to process one batch. Retain fractional batches in the calculation. For example, if one batch requires 16 hours, the OSWI unit can combust 24/16, or 1.5 batches, in 24 hours.

(d) *Carbon monoxide pollutant rate.* When hourly average pollutant rates (E_h) are obtained (e.g., CEMS values), compute the rolling average carbon monoxide pollutant rate (E_a) for each 12-hour period using the following equation:

$$E_a = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{j=1}^{12} E_{hj} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

E_a = Average carbon monoxide pollutant rate for the 12-hour period, ppm corrected to 7 percent O_2 .

E_{hj} = Hourly arithmetic average pollutant rate for hour "j," ppm corrected to 7 percent O_2 .

MODEL RULE—DEFINITIONS

§ 60.3078 What definitions must I know?

Terms used but not defined in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act and subpart A (General Provisions) of this part.

Administrator means:

(1) For approved and effective State section 111(d)/129 plans, the Director of the State air pollution control agency, or his or her delegatee;

(2) For Federal section 111(d)/129 plans, the Administrator of the EPA, an employee of the EPA, the Director of the State air pollution control agency, or employee of the State air pollution control agency to whom the authority has been delegated by the Administrator of the EPA to perform the specified task; and

(3) For NSPS, the Administrator of the EPA, an employee of the EPA, the Director of the State air pollution control agency, or employee of the State air pollution control agency to whom the authority has been delegated by